Amusemeuts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S:15-Battles of Our Nation.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S:15-The Beggar Student.

BIJOU THEATRE-S:15-My Friend from India.

PROADWAY THEATRE-S:15-The Wedding Day.

CASINO-S:10-The Whit! of the Town.

DALY'S THEATRE-S:15-The Circus citrl.

EDEN MUSICE-Wax Works. Grand Concerts and Cinematograph.

graph.
THEATRE 6:15 His Honor the Mayor.
AVENUE THEATRE 5 Love Finds the Way. AVENUE THEATRE—S-Love Finds the Way, and A flit of Old Chieses.

GARDEN THEATRE—8-15- The First Violin.

GARRICK THEATRE—9-10- The Little Minister.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE & Little Lord Fauntieroy.

HARLEN OPERA HOUSE S-The Master.

HERIALD SQUARE—8-15-Korans.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE—4-The Children of the

ETTH'S - Noon to 11 p. m. - Vaudeville.

NICKERBOCKER THEATER - 8:15 - The Bride-Elect.

STER & DIAL S - S - Vaudeville.

FORTY THEATER - 8:50 - The Moth and the Flame. MPIANTED STATES Moth and the Flame.

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Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SPLLEW. No. 111 Pulton-st

New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1898.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A large quantity of ammunition was landed on the Cuban coast for the insurgents by the tugboat Leyden. — Juan Delgado and Diego Nunez, Cuban leaders, have been killed in battle. — Bread riots continue in Spain; the Congress agreed to reduce the customs duties on corn. — Several native missionaries were murdered in Sierra Leone. — The May Film is aftre at Hiogo, Japan. The May Flint is afire at Hiogo, The May Fint is after at Hogo, Japan.

The bubonic plague is spreading at Hong Kong.

Mr. Gladstone's condition remains unchanged.

The Cuban Congress was opened by General Blanco.

The Queen Regent of Spain is reported as desiring to take refuse with her family in Austria.

Active defence preparations are proceeding on the Cuban coast.

CONGRESS.—Both branches in session.

Senate: Most of the day was spent in considering the Postoffice Appropriation bill; a bill authorizing the President to supply munitions of war to the Cubans was passed.——House: The conference report on the Alaska Homestead bill was adopted, and a labor arbitration bill

DOMESTIC.—No report from Commodore Dewey was received in Washington; Secretary Long said that he considered him amply able to maintain himself at Manila, and felt no fear for his safety. —— The Administration attaches no importance to rumors that any European Power will interfere with American powers. taches no importance to rumors that any European Power will interfere with American operations in the Philippines. — The House Foreign Affairs Committee discussed the Hawalian question, and is expected to report an annexation resolution favorably early next week. — Further preparations were made at Tampa for the advance to Cuba. — Regular troops at Chattanooga will probably give way to volunteers. — The vessels of the Flying Squadron, it was thought at Newport News, might go to Key West. — An extraordinary rise in wheat occurred in the Chicago markets, May wheat reaching \$1.50. — Arrangements were made to muster in the troops at Peekskill today. — Three new regiments of the National Guard are to be recruited in this State, but day. — Three new regiments of the National Guard are to be recruited in this State, but they will be disbanded when the regiments whose places they take return. — The Senate Finance Committee is expected to strike out the bond section of the War Revenue bill. — The President ordered a warship sent to Navassa Island, where the inhabitants are reported in danger of starvation.

CITY.—A reception in honor of Archbishop Corrigan's silver jubilee was held in the Metropolitan Opera House, and Elihu Root, W. Bourke Cockran, Justice Daly and others spoke. — The Chamber of Commerce held a meeting, pledged its support to the President and Congress in the present crisis and congratulated Commodore Dewey. —— Rapid progress was made in receptage and organizing the new regiments of CITY.—A reception in honor of Archbishop Cor-gan's silver jubilee was held in the Metropolitar Dewey. Rapid progress was made cruiting and organizing the new regiments of the National Guard to take the place of those called out while the latter are in the fleid. The court-martial of Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal for dereliction of duty in connection with the construction of drydock No. 3, was become at the Naty Yard. Baron Unterbegnu at the Navy Yard. Baron Unter begnu at the Navy 1ard. Baron Unter-richter, wanted in Austria for embezzlement, confessed to the immigration authorities.

The Auxiliary Cruiser Board recommended the purchase of several vessels for coast defence.

Stocks were strong and active.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day Rain. The temperature yesterday: Highest 56 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 54.

A HINT TO SOME SENATORS.

Men in either house of Congress who are engaged in delaying or trying to defeat measures necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war have no part in the achievements of Dewey or share in the glory of his fleet. Cannot Democratic Schators see that they may be digging a grave for themselves and their party by hindering, even but a little, the measures needful for ending the war? Already it is officially stated that important operations in Cuba are delayed because Congress hesitates and halts, and with the large contracts already authorized the Government needs more money to provide for expenditures which prompt and efficient movements would involve. In the days when Democrats acted as patriotic citizens a vote of \$50,000,000 to prepare for a possible war was passed with honorable promptness. Now they and their sliver ailies or tools are delaying the measures necessary to carry on the war. Do they imagine the people so blind that the hindrance will not be seen and resented?

This is not a dynastic or a partisan war. It was not caused by greed for acquisition of territory nor by desire for the advantage of the party in power. The National policy which a Democratic President had officially declared was followed, but with such anxious desire for peace | and surveyed them. She has not civilized the by President McKinley that he was censured by many for his slowness. Congress decided for war, not Republicans nor Democrats, but the representatives of the people, and they were, in fact, representatives in that act. There has never been a contest in which the people of the United States were more nearly united than in this. Congressmen will now cease to represent anybody except their own small personal ambition or spite, if, to the disadvantage of American arms, they bicker and quarrel about providing means to carry on the war. It is the common remark in the streets and the shops to-day that if Democrats in Congress want to help Spain they are doing their best, just as Weyler is doing his best to help the United States by breaking down support of the Spanish Ministry. He poses as a superior patriot, as do the partisans who delay necessary measures in the Senate.

It is about time to say that the Government has frankly invited and sought the support of distinguished men of both parties, as in the appointment of generals, and has the sympathy and support of thinking men of both parties. It has taken not a step, from the beginning to the end of its preparations for the conflict, which has had a tinge of partisan spirit or purpose. It has frankly appealed to the support of men of all parties, because men of all parties in Congress decreed the war against Spain. There are bad times coming for the men who oppose the Government for small partisan ends. They may do some harm, no one can say how much until consequences have been revealed; but in any case, be the consequences great or insignificant, their motives and their want of patriotism will be judged by millions of their own partisans.

and is presumably actuated by similar motives.

It does not go to war because of the passions or the ambitions of a monarch. When it does, the men who help a foreign enemy have occasion to remember and regret it for the rest of their | lected talent shall be taken away. Few nations

THE CUBAN "CONGRESS."

There was something at once pathetic and ludicrous, to say nothing of various other qualities, in the assembling of the body called the "Cuban Congress" at Havana on Wednesday. The "Congress" met with all the solemnity and state of an actual governing body, and with the air of one representing a nation. Yet every power beyond the precincts of the city, and that it did not represent more than a tithe of the people of Cuba. It was practically imprisoned by domestic insurgents on land. It might make all the laws it pleased. They would not be en-Timbuctoo. Perhaps the pageantry added dignity, according to Spanish notions, to the fall of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. There is some satisfaction in going down with colors flying. But that was the highest purpose served. To what extent these considerations were in

the mind of the Governor-General it is impossible to say. He did not express them, though they would have formed more creditable subjectmatter for his speech than some things he did say. It would be an interminable task to correct all Spanish misstatements and to resent all Spanish attacks upon this country. But when a man in Marshal Blanco's place and of his high reputation for honesty and honor declares that the scheme of Cuban autonomy is "as ample as that of the British colonies," a stern contradic tion is called for, at least as a matter of record. And when he says that the relief sent from this country to the starving populace of Cuba was sent "for the purpose of increasing discords," he ranges himself disagreeably near the unspeakable Weyler. Not by such exaggerations and brutalities of utterance will the Cuban "Congress" be commended to the regard to the world.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

In all discussions which may arise concerning the treatment of Spanish possessions placed at the disposal of the United States by the result of the war the voice of warning against international complications and territorial expansion will be heard. It will be heard with respect both because it will repeat long-respected admonitions and because it will be in large measure an appeal to reason. This Nation will almost certainly have to make in the near future decisions which will profoundly affect its welfare for all time, and it is of vital importance that adoption of the wisest course should not be made more difficult by premature controversy tending to confuse the judgment of the people, and possibly to provoke dissensions among those upon whom the chief burden of responsibility will originally rest. It seems not unfitting, nevertheless, to sug-

gest the thought that these questions cannot be safely settled by an unreflecting adherence to precedents and traditions, however venerable. It is possible to hold the creed of the fathers too sacred and to err by making a fetich even of the Farewell Address. Washington was a man of extraordinary sagacity and discernment but he was not a supernatural being, endowed with the faculty of omniscience. He could not foresee that a century after his death the United States would contain a population of seventy millions, who would be bound not merely to adjust their policies to that fact, but to consider their obligations with respect to the future which that fact forecasts. He could not imagin that Europe would be nearer in 1898 than Boston was to New-York in his day, and the ends of the earth in contact for all the purposes of dread it. It is impossible to believe that so hundreds of millions of the most energetic and ingenious stock can live in isolation, restricting the operation of so vast a moral force to their own continent.

The question which now seems likely within a brief period to demand an answer is whether and how far events have compelled us to modify the conditions under which our influence is to be exerted. The answer must be sought with the most apxious care. The life of an individual is brief. He is seldem required to interrogate a distant future. A nation lives long. This Nation we may reasonably expect to live forever. Those in whose hands its welfare is successively placed are under a solemn obligation to look beyoud the present "far as human eye can see." Hitherto its course has been in great measure, and with remarkable success, directed in accordance with the maxims which Washington enunciated. Whether they are still a safe rule of conduct remains to be determined by those a not less earnest purpose to discern and follow

SPAIN'S BURIED TALENT.

The story of the Philippines is an epitome of the story of Spain's decline. It is a story of cruelty, indolence and waste of golden opportunities such as is scarcely to be rivalled. For more than three centuries Spain has owned those islands, a splendid empire in themselves. She has made less of them, in profit and in progress, than any other Power has ever made of a like possession. She has not even explored natives, but by her cruelties has degraded them from mildness and docility to bideous say agery. You will not find in the story of Toledo greater inquisitorial horrors than the Spanjards have inflicted upon the Malays, nor in the story of the Sioux and Apaches anything worse than the retaliation of the Malays upon the Spaniards. While Australia and New-Zealand, settled centuries later, have been improved into states that rival Europe in culture, the Philippines have remained in their savage condition.

plus only the vices of their conquerors. The natural capabilities of the Philippines are simply enormous. There is scarcely a richer domain on the surface of the globe, and there is not one comparable with it from which so little is obtained. Hemp and cigars have long been identified with Manila, but down to within the last score of years little else has come from the slands to the markets of the world. The islands are thirty-two times as big as Porto Rico, but do not produce twelve times as much as the latter. They are nearly three times as big as Cuba, and their foreign trade is less than half as valuable as hers. Their trade with Spain herself makes even a poorer showing. Of late years it has averaged \$8,500,000 imports and exports, while that between Spain and little Porto Rico has been \$9,550,000 and that of Cuba above \$22,000,000. That so little use should have been made in more than three centuries of a realm

dictment of Spain as a civilizing Power.

The law of improvement of opportunities is immutable and unrelenting. Opportunity comes. If it is not embraced and improved it passes and does not return. The Parable of the Talents is not merely a religious lesson. It is a learning with active patriotism in a businesslike.

"Spare the bite and spoil the child" would probably be the South Sea Island mother's rendering of the wise man's saying, for she knew nothing of the wise man's saying, for she knew nothing of the wise man's saying, for she knew nothing of the wise man's saying for she knew nothing of the wise man's sa

capable of se great usefulness is a damning in-

This Nation does not go to war often or lightly. setting forth of Nature's law. To the man or the nation that uses well the intrusted talent more shall be given. From the man or the nation that neglects to use the talent the negcenturies ago. All that was intrusted to her she remnants of that splendid endowment are be- hand for battle, murder and sudden death. ing taken from her. That is her fate, and her fate is just.

RETIRED ARMY OFFICERS.

It has been most fortunate for the country that in the present emergency requiring the member of it knew well that it was without rapid commissioning of ships on an unusual scale, for which the regular force in the Navy was utterly inadequate, the Government has been able to call into service the large number in a city beleaguered by foreign foes at sea and | of experienced officers on the retired list of the Navy. Many of these men are perfectly robust, but have been debarred from active work by forced in the bulk of Cuba any more than in the arbitrary rule as to the limit of age. Others are far from old or superannuated, but have been retired because of some physical ailment which made it inadvisable to send them to sea, though they do full work in private life and are perfectly able to superintend operations in navy yards and do other shore duty. The Navy Department has already made extensive use of these men, and it would have been much embarrassed without them, owing to the exceedingly technical nature of the work to be done in equipping a navy, which cannot be intrusted to untrained hands.

It is a curious fact that the War Department is not equally fortunate in being able to use its veterans. It has on its retired list men as competent and devoted as are those of the Navy who would be only too glad of an opportunity to serve under the old flag, and the Army would probably be glad to make use of their help. But it cannot. The law allows the Navy to employ its retired officers in wartime, but gives the Army no such permission. Consequently, while the Navy Department has all necessary expert talent at its command, the War Department cannot utilize its experts, but is compelled to seek in civil life persons who are reasonably fitted to do emergency duty. This is specially unfortunate when trained officers, particularly in the artillery branch, are needed to supervise our shore fortifications, where it may be neces sary to put half-trained recruits and send the old Regulars off for foreign campaigning. If the retired officers who have been at Fort Ham ilton and Fort Wadsworth could be sent there again they could be much more useful than any volunteer captains on whom we may be com pelled to trust for guarding our home ports.

Congressman Griffin recently introduced in the House of Representatives a bill enabling the War Department to use its retired officers as the Navy does now. Services must be volun tarily tendered, and may be employed only on work for which the applicant is shown by examination to be fitted, and retired officers may join the volunteer forces without loss of status teer service the retired pay stops. This bill should become a law both in justice to the country and the veteran officers. Old soldiers now in civil life are going back to the Army as volunteers. Others should not be debarred simply rause they remained in the service after tleCivil War.

COLLEGE LOYALTY.

Certain political influences have long been at work trying to array educated sentiment seeking to convince the average citizen who the traditions and prejudices of the backwoods his fellow-countrymen of culture. Particularly governmental and commercial calculation. We as the controversy with Spain became critical are compelled to take into practical account | did it become the fashion for those intent on conditions of which he could not even form a spreading the notion that the highest intellimental image. The United States is forcor gence was outraged by anything like a posidained to wield an enormous, not improbably a tive American policy to drag from the seclusion predominant, influence in the affairs of the of study college professors and make them say world, whether we rejoice in that destiny or that they were ashamed of their country and its rulers. On the other hand, the vicious elements who delight to discredit learning and social order have not been slow to accept these few croakers as typical representatives of the colleges and to argue that what they call the 'upper classes" are not true Americans. How utterly the quotations of one party and the sneers of the other have misrepresented American colleges is evident from the almost universal display of militant patriotism among faculties and students now that war is going on.

Since the beginning of hostilities one or two discourage in their students devotion to their Government and wishes for its success in the present conflict. Their views are to be attributed to personal idiosynerasy for which they are rather to be pitied than be blamed. They represent nothing and nobody. From all the colleges come reports of patriotic enthusiasm which show that the educated youth of the land are as devoted to it as ever and that their professors have appeared as rare exceptions to are as devoted to it as ever, and that their who have a wider vision than his, and, we trust, teachers are not falling to make them loyal cit tzens. Every old fogy who for seifish reasons wants to perpetuate some old political abuse will continue to denounce educated young men who attack it as "un American dudes" and every specing critic of living and breathing Ameri- ready to go when they are not needed. can impulse will try to make him seem so, but still the college man will be found ready to get stand by his flag with a hearty and healthy enthusiasm. The war with Spain does not promise to call for the sacrifices of 1861, but nobody can doubt, after knowing of the college drills and meetings, that in proportion to the need the response now would be as gratifying as it

was then Nor are our students splitting hairs over diplomatic questions and giving a grudging support to the Government as a sad duty. However much they wish for peace like other sensible persons, they know that peace and war are often beyond control of statesmen or of peoples, and instead of wasting time lamenting the "erline of war" they work to bring peace through victory. President Low of Columbia vesterday at the Chamber of Commerce meeting expressed the views of the vast body of college men when he said:

I have heard it said in many quarters that the war is needless and ought to have been avoided. In the same way it was said to me not many months ago that our Civil War was needless and ought to have been avoided. Statements like these, in view of the event, seem to me to carry but little weight. The fact is that war has not been avoided, and the reason why is not far to seek. Events beyond our control have created in both countries a public feeling which has rendered the people of each country, for the time being, probably incapable of doing full justice to the other. Under these circumstances war has come, and, in view of these circumstances, it seems to me it may justily be said that war was inevitable. For myself, I believe that history will sustain the attitude taken by the United States. Spain has shown herself a cruel mother to Cuba and a bad neighbor to us, and the most carnest opponent of the war can point to no circumstance in Spain's long dealings with her colonies to justify a hope that under her dominion the history of Cuba in the future would in any way differ materially from what it has been in the past. I firmly believe, therefore, that the United States in this contest is fighting the battle of humanity and the battle of civilization. I have heard it said in many quarters that the test is fighting the battle of humanity and the

way. The support given them by ex-Governor Morton, Mr. Dodge, Mr Hewitt and others, and their unanimous adoption, was notice to the country that the commercial and financial interests of New-York which have everything to lose ever were so richly endowed as was Spain three | in war are no whit behind the irresponsibles in devotion to their country at any real time of either neglected or abused. And now the last trial, even if they do not shout wildly before-

> Spain proclaims its purpose to fight to the bitter end, and from present indications is likely to conduct the operation mainly as a domestic enterprise.

If General Pando has concentrated all Spansh troops in Eastern Cuba in the four towns of Nuevitas, Manzanillo, Guantanamo and Santiago de Cula, he must have abandoned to the insurgents not only Bayamo, but Baracoa, Holguin, Las Tunas and Puerto Principe. In that case he may as well scuttle out altogether.

Porto Rico is a snug, compact little island, justifying its name, and having the finest climate in all the West Indies.

As Governor-General of the Philippines years ago, Weyler informed his Government that the ecclesiastics were laying it on the natives so thick in the matter of tithe and tax that they might rise in revolt any day. It was a sagacious forecast, verified on schedule time, showing that Weyler "sticks more flery off" in the role of prophet than in that of soldier or administrator.

The Madrid "Imparcial" complains because the United States Navy is active and is doing Spain a lot of harm. Does it think an omelet is to be made without breaking eggs?

The Emperor of Austria exhibits rather more than average imperial sagacity in his admonition to the Queen Regent that "she cannot hope for efficacious intervention till Spain is prepared to treat on the basis of the abandonment of Cuba." She has been released from the obligation of a voluntary abandonment of the Philippines, and the other ought to be compara-

A couple of South American republics have submitted to the Queen Regent of Spain some of their differences for arbitration. Is it possible that they think she hasn't troubles enough

From Cape Town, South Africa, comes an offer of American residents there to raise, equip and transport two thousand troops for the United States Army. The light end of the Dark Continent has suffused itself with unwonted lustre by this patriotic proffer, but it is hardly likely that the Cape Town contingent will be wanted. It is, however, satisfactory to know that in case of need we can ring them up at any time, certain that they will carry the war out of Africa at a double-quick step whenever

PERSONAL.

The Rt. Rev. J. Mortimer Levering, sentor Bishop of the Moravian Church in America, has been reased from the active administration of the Church order that he may complete the history of the taxian Church and of Bethlehem, on which he hear working since the sengui-centennial of seitlement was celebrated in 1892.

The Rev. Dr. H. Richard Harris, rector of Grace Philadelphia, will preach the sermon at the opening service of the Pennsylvania Episcopai Convention on May 10

Dr. Emma Sutro Metritt, the eldest daughter of Adolph Sutro, of San Francisco, who is to beis graduated from Vassar with honors in 1817. her return to San Francisco she entered and Medical College, where she received her ree in 1881. In the School of Medicine in Paris she received one of the few degrees over granted American women. She is married to the After several years of practice in San together, they went abroad three years where they pursued their studies in the irgest European hospitals. Mrs. Mérritt was of the founders of the Children's Hospital in Francisco, and discusses of children have al-s been her specially. She has also done much ollege women, and has been prominently men-ed for the place of regent of the State Unfor a professorship in the Toland

The new Marquis of Exeter, until recently known as Lord Burghley will, when he takes his sent in the House of Lords, in succession to his late august assembly For excluding the dozen or so peers who are minors, Lord Exeter will have only two funds in the upper house, namely, Lord Hindlip, who time-eded to the title last year, and the Duke of Manchester.

"The Kennebee (Me.) Journal" says that when autograph hunters ask Speaker Reed for his signature he writes it rather hastily, and it is simply T. R. Reed. If the pen does not mark plainly the Speaker does not always take pains to dip it new, provided there is a scrawl and all the l whethle. Not so when the oblong forms of rehment are handed to him from the Committee on Enrolled Rills, of which Representative Hager, of lows is chairman. Mr. Hinds, the clerk to the Speaker's desk, hands up the pile of parchment

THE TALK OF THE DAY

There are two kinds of patriots, according to "The Detroit Journal," those who are ready to go to war when they are needed and those who are

"I told my wife I had to stay downtown late to get a balan's "
"What did she say?"
"She said I secured to have lost it before I got home." (Pittsburg Chronicle.

"The United States," says "The Cleveland Plain Dealer," "seems to take as naturally to water as a cat takes to cream. Six months ago we didn't know a cruiser from a gunboat, and now we are nautical to the top notch. We talk boats, we think boats. We have pictures of boats all over our daily papera; boats decorate our magazines, boats cover our billboards. We fight naval battles with gravy boats and sall cracker boats in wastes of steamy sup. The mere pigmies of the land, the crawling nfant; y, the hoppity-kickity cavalry, the trundling artillery, are for the moment set aside. It is th after deck, the captain in his centurg tower, who hold our hearts' affection. The gorgeous galaxy of generals may bedizen themselves as they will; it is the admiral on the bridge who catches the admir-

THE FIFE AND THE DRUM. "This is life," cries the fife;
""", ome, oh, come," shouts the drum,
As the steel that is bared flashes bright;
Hoart and pulse quicker heat,
As fast, down the street,
Is heard the wild thy thm of volunteers' feet,
Marching forward to fight!

"Leave the wife!" screams the fife;
"Leave the home." booms the drum,
And the blood answers hot in the cry,
What are children or wife
To the glory of strife,
To the call to the death or to glorious life?
Let us live, ere we die!

Let us live, ere we offe;
'Mid the strife is the fife;
Drowned by gun is the drum,
Bared steel is now dinted and gory;
Yet, strain as we may.
There are some that must stay
And forget, in the duty done bravely each day.
Chance for honor and glory.
—(Hector Fuller.

"We have got to accept it," says "The Milwaukee Journal." "Yankee now means an American. First he was a New-Englander, then a soldier in the

Union Army, and now the name is applied by the foreign press to all citizens of the United States. Even Fitzhugh Lee is a Yarkee."

many bearing wounds or scars on the body which have been produced by their mothers' teeth.—(Chicago Record.

Bethany Presbyterian Church, Thiladelphia, has flung out a flag which will not be taken down until the war is over. When it was raised on Wednesday evening John Wanamaker, who is a member of the church, made the following prayer: "O God, our Father, we call upon Thee to-right and ask Thee to quiet our hearts. As we come to raise the dear old flag bought for us with the blood of our fathers, we thank Thee for every star and stripe and pray Thee to Liess our land and Nation. We mourn that it is a necessity that blood must be shed. Be near, O God, to all who suffer. Let it be a short war, but, O God, let the right win, and win speciffy."

"Tell the class what an island is, Sammy."
"Yes'm; an island is a body of land surrounded
by United States battle-ships."—(Chicago Record.

"Papa," said the seven-year-old son of a Buffalo clergyman last Sunday, "do you ever look at me while you are preaching?" The father, thinking that he was a little hurt by supposed neglect, said. Certainly, my son; I often look at you and think of you when I am preaching."

"But to-day you did not notice me at all." "Yes, I did, son, several times," said the father.

"Well, papa, did you see me wink at you two or three times?" "No, my son; what did you wink at me for when

I was preaching?" "I winked at you, papa, to get you to stop; you

were spinning it too long

Mr. Skribbens (to new boy)—I suppose you understand what your duties are here?

New Boy—Sure. The super said that all I had to do was to hustle when old Skribbens was looking, and it would be all right—(Beston Transcript.

"The Philadelphia Record" tells of a pious-look ing man who went to a clothing store and asked to see some clothing. A salesman took him in hand, and after a little time a selection was made After trying on the garments the customer said: Just lay those clothes aside; some one will be in to pay for them in a few minutes. I'm a son of God, and never pay for anything." The surprised salesman did as he was bid, and the stranger went out. A group of salesmen watched him as he de-parted, and noticed that he stood on the pavement near the door, with his eyes closed and his lips moving as if in silent prayer. After twenty mi utes had elapsed he returned to the store and said: "Did any one pay for those clothes?" On receiving a negative answer he continued, without the least of disappointment in his voice or manner 'Well, then, I guess I shan't take them," and departed. Now the witnesses of the scene are wondering whether the man is a lunatic or merely a firm believer in the efficacy of prayer.

Good Advice "'My son," said the aged politician, tter, especially when you are talking about ties in your own party, to use only soft and words. They are much easier to eat, coasion arise. —Cincinnati Enquirer.

WAR NEWS THAT WASN'T NEWS.

STORIES WHICH WOULD BE INTERESTING IF ONLY THEY WERE TRUE.

No report from Commodore Dewey had reached Washington at a late hour yesterday. which were published on the previous evening, stating that Commander Crowninshield, in Washingwas busily engaged in translating the cipher dispatch; that the reason for its retention was to make a complete list of the killed and wounded, and the President would, it was believed, soon make the report public, were absolutely without foundation, though they had the solemn earnest ness which is supposed to be characteristic of truth. The morning papers carefully made no reference

The movements of the Cape Verd fleet were again the subject of much speculation. A dispatch from Lishon announced that the Spanish ships were on their way to Cadix, but another dispatch from London said that the Lloyd agencies had had no news of the squadron.

The successful landing of a party of Cubens on the Cuban coast became a battle when translated into the language of news that was not news. cording to some papers, the Wilmington's shells killed a number of Spanish cavalry who attempted to oppose the landing. More conservative accounts anced that the Spaniards retired as soon as the Wilmington appeared.

VER VICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

SENATOR MORGAN OFFERS HIS PORMER BILL WITH AMENDMENTS.

introduced his Nicaragua Canal bill. It is in the main framed on the same principles as former bills, but there are several new provisions. One of these authorizes the President to invest in the bonds of the canal company the amount realized by the

VOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, May 5.—The President sent these nominations to the Senate to-day:

nominations to the Senate 13-day GEORGE M WARREN, to be collector of customs, District of Castine, Me. HARVEY T ANDREWS to be assistant appraiser of merchandse. District of New-York JOHN: ROSE, of Marviand, to be attorney for the District of Maryland. Ensigns M. L. MILLER, LLOYD S. CHANDLER, GEORGE N. HAYWARD and S. S. ROBISON, to be lieutenants, junior grade.

Harvey T. Andrews was the Republican Assemblyman from the XXXIst District of this city last year. He was born in Tarrytown on June 28. and after leaving the public school in his native place was employed in a factory there until he came to this city at the age of twenty, to take a position in a wholesale house. He studied drawng in the evenings at the Cooper Union Art School, and became an artist, showing much talent for portrait work. At his studio, at No. 1,575 Madison ave, he drew the portraits of several prominent New Yorkers. About six years ago he became active in politics as a member of the Harlem Re-publican Club, and in 1895 he was elected to the Assembly. He was re-elected in the fall of 1895, and in the Assembly last year he was a member of the Committees on Clies. Commerce and Naviga-tion, and Fisheries and Game.

CHANGES IN THE HARVARD CREW. Cambridge, Mans., May 5.- There were several hanges in the make-up of the Harvard crews this

fiernoon, due to men going out of training The first and second crews had short races in the basin during the afternoon, and Mr. Lehman was much pleased with the showing of the Varsity. G. son Utissey, 28, manager of the crew, has resigned, and R. Gilder, 29, has been appointed in his place.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S ORDERS. From The Chicago Times Herald.

President McKinley showed his complete grasp of the situation and his keen appreciation of the emergency confronting the Asiatic Squadron by giving Commodore Dewey orders to secure a coaling station at Manila if he had to destroy the Spanish feet and bombard Manila to get it. Driven to the extremity of fighting for supplies, the Commodore stuck as only an American commodore can—bavely and effectively—and the whole world applauded.

UNITED STATES WILL NOT BE HURRIED.

From The Philadelphia Press. Europe should not get excited about the Phillippines. The United States will not be hurried in settling this great issue. The talk about the imminence of anarchy calling for immediate action on our part is a little ridiculous, when it is remembered that under the Spanish rule the misgovernment tempered by revolution has been far worse than anarchy.

DEWEY A GALLANT COMMANDER. From The New-Orleans Picayune,

From The New-Orleans Pleayune.

The leading figure in every one's mind for the moment, is, naturally, the gallant commander, Commodore Dewey. He has developed skill and ability of high order, and his gallant action in satiling right into the harbor of Manila and striking his country's foes in their own stronghold are worthy of all admiration. Commodore Dewey's brilliant feat has shed new lustre on the American Navy, and has won for him a place alongside of America's heroes.

WILL BE HELD FOR WAR INDEMNITY. From The Troy Times.

America must be faithful to its own professions, and undoubtedly will be. The Philippines will be held to secure a war indemnity, and the most effective way of obtaining such indemnity will be to dispose of the islands to the highest bidder. If we really desired more land, Cuba and Peris Rico would be more to our taste and our opportunities. But this is not a war for conquest, but for freedom.

AMERICAN STYLE OF FIGHTING.

From The Minneapolis Tribune.

The Manila victory will have a more far-reaching effect than the mere destruction of a few Spanish ships. It demonstrates the superiority of the American Navy, and will infuse unmeasured confidence into our forces on land and sea. It is seen that the American style of fighting is so energetic, so rapid, so effective, so deadly, that nothing can stand against it, if the opposing forces are anywhere near equally matched.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA. THE CANDID FRIEND MAKING HIMSELF

HEARD-A RADICAL ADMIRER OF AMERICA-MR. BALFOUR IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

Since the outbreak of war the English press has taken up the attitude of the candid friend, when it is not openly hostile to America. The hostile journals are few in number and without influence. "The Saturday Review," St. James's Gazette" and "The Globe" are conspicuous among them. The friendly press includes all the Liberal and most of the Conservative journals in London and the provinces. Their sympathies are undisguised, but they are English journals conducted for a nation which is always complaining and grumbling about its own affairs. "The Spectator." the sincerity of whose friendship for America cannot be questioned, has already given warning that the English people, while on the American side, will be critical and censorious, according to an inveterate habit. There are evidences of this critical mood already in press utterances and club talk. John Bull's heart is with Brother Jonathan, but he is a keen observer and an outspoken critic, and his advice and strictures will often be patronizing and sometimes cold-blooded. If Americans are supersensitive they will inevitably be irritated by English comments upon the Cuban war now opening. What this candid friend is now saying is that

the United States Government has been outmatched in diplomacy by Spain, that it is unprepared for war by land or sea with a thirdrate Power, that its Constitution is not working well, and that, while its motives for intervention are not discreditable, its manners are bad and its methods of warfare crude and unscientific. Whenever the hostile fleets are engaged, there will be criticism without equivocation or reserve, whatever may be the result of the action. The English have made an immense investment of treasure in a navy of their own, which they believe to be the most scientific one affoat; and when broadsides are exchanged between the American and Spanish fleets they are weilnigh certain to pronounce it a feeble performance by undisciplined and untrained forces. They are already forecasting a long and tedious war in consequence of the lack of preparation and military spirit on each side. This candid friend is likely to try and vex American patience during the next few months of hostilities. He certainly will do this if Americans in their sencitiveness to criticism allow themselves to resent plain speaking.

ENGLAND'S SELF-CRITICISM

One point at least it will be well for Americans to remember. This is the candor with which the English criticise their own foreign policies and military and naval services. They are always complaining that their imperial interests are neglected and that the Admiralty and War Offices are incompetent, sluggish and unprepared for emergencies. From the beginning to the end of the year the grumbling goes on in and out of Parliament. Criticism is the oldest of English privileges, and it is justified by nature and climate as well as grounded upon Magna Charta. It is a habit of mind which may make the Englishman trying and disagreeable to foreigners, but which also keeps him alive to sources of weakness and danger and enables him to protect his own interests. Indifferent to riticism from foreign countries, he is unconscious of the offence which his own caudor causes whenever he comments upon what is going on in the world outside the Empire. Americans will make a mistake if they take this candid friend too seriously during the war with Spain. He will continue to point out the flaws in American representative institutions and the weak points in the military and naval services; but his friendship will be real and constant, hard and cavilling as his criticism may sometimes seem.

Mr. Willian Allan, whose sympathies with the Americans in the liberation of Cuba have found expression already in The Tribune, is one of the heartlest and most consistent Radicals in the House of Commons. He is a big. burly Scotchman, with a practical talent for mechanics and a taste for poetry and letters. He is one of the raciest story-tellers in the House of Commons, and is a familiar figure in at a pipe, and delights in reminiscences of a life of adventure. Mr. Allan was once a work ing engineer in the navy and in the merchant service, and although he is now a builder of marine engines and owner of the Scotta Works, in Sunderland, he is a strong advocate of the true interests of labor. In his factory he has adopted voluntarily the eight-hour rule, and during the recent struggle in the engineering trade he was outside the Employers' Federation. He is a man of genuine force of character, and one of the most thorough-going

Radicals in the Commons. MR. ALLAN IN AMERICA.

It was during the Civil War that Mr. Allan first visited America. Indeed, he made a series of flying visits, for he was an engineer in the blockade-running service. Born at Dundee it 1837, he was a working engineer with a love of adventure when the blockade of the Southern seaboard was established, and he was drawn into a dangerous service which suited his humor. He did his work with wonderful efficiency in the engine-room, and could always be depended upon to drive the ship at the highest possible speed. He made several voyages from Nassau to Wilmington, Charleston and other ports, and had many thrilling experiences, which he recounts with dramatic fervor. To a robust youth of twenty-five there was pleasurable exettement in the extraordinary risks of blockaderunning, when the vigilance of a squadron had to be eluded and a harbor entered at midnight without a light burning on the ship. Mr. Allan's face lights up with a fine glow of enthusiasm as he recalls the adventures of that stirring period. His career as a blockade-runner was brought to a close by the capture of the vessel on which he was serving as engineer. The ship was taken into port as a prize and he was sent to the Old Capitol Prison, in Washington, with the other officers. One night he placed in the hands of a guard at the prison a gold piece and a letter addressed to the British Minister. The next day he was released on parole, but he remained in Washington long enough to collect & claim upon the Government for his services in taking the blockade-runner into port after the

tary operations in Virginia. Mr. Allan returned to England and settled down as manager of a marine engineering firm. and after fifteen years' service began to build engines on his own account at Sunderland. He is an expert in marine-engine building, and has written several manuals and practical treatises on mechanic arts. He has also published several volumes of verse, and describes his favorite recreation as "song-writing over a pipe." He is an intense admirer of American institutions, and takes the warmest interest in the redemption of Cuba from Spanish misrule. He also has a strong faith in Anglo-Saxon destiny and in the co-operation of England and America for high ends of civilization. Americans have no sturdler friend in the House of Commons than this sincere, genia', well-informed English Radical, who won his spurs as a man of action

capture, and also to witness some of the mill-

during the Civil War. The Liberals in the Commons almost to a man politics, but he represents the non-intervention

are strong sympathizers with the American cause. Mr. Labouchere, it is true, has intimated that the "Jingo microbe" is infesting American Radicalism of the Manchester type, which has practically disappeared in England; and his